

THINK CARRANZA WILL BE OUSTED BY CONVENTION

Reports that Demands of the First Chief Not Accepted No Surprise Here.

EXPECT ACTION TODAY

No Tears Would Be Shed by Washington Government if He Is Deposed.

PEACE DELEGATES SUPREME

Declare They Have Right to Remove Nominal Head When They See Fit—Secrecy Maintained.

While reports of the action of the Aguas Calientes convention in refusing to accede to Carranza's demands and accepting his resignation as provisional President of Mexico have not yet been confirmed in dispatches to the State Department, officials here were not in the least surprised at the news. For many days the department's advisers have strongly indicated that it was only a question of time before the convention would take some action looking to the ouster of Carranza from his present position. Reports received yesterday, however, had indicated that the matter would not come to an issue before the convention until today.

There will be no tears shed in official quarters here over the official demise of Venustiano Carranza. The administration is so weary of him that it almost wishes for the days of Huerta, who at least was not stupid. The State Department and its agents have found the first chief well-nigh impossible to deal with, and there has been no concealment of the hope of officials that either Villa or the convention would find a way to eliminate him and put in his place some one with whom the United States could make some progress.

May Defy Convention.
That Carranza will now proceed to defy the convention is expected here. How far he will carry his efforts to resist their will is not known here. There is every reason to believe that Carranza's support will melt away when it becomes known that the convention, in which is included Carranza's own people, have turned him out. Consequently, it is not believed that there will be any serious fighting in defense of Carranza, and that his exit is likely to come without much of a struggle. Reports last night that Villa has ordered his troops into the field were taken to indicate that there will be no delay in manifesting to Carranza the alternative if he does not choose to accept the dictates of the convention.

While it is no secret that the retirement of Carranza was desired here, it is equally true that it had been hoped here that there would be no explosion in Mexico until after elections. Convinced that no one could be much less satisfactory from the point of view of the United States than Carranza, officials here are also fearful of what may result from the whole Mexican situation again being torn open.

There is great uncertainty as to what will happen once Carranza is out, and the probability of all factions in the convention accepting any one man as Provisional President is regarded as doubtful, to say the least. While all members of the convention have taken an oath to abide by its decisions, Villa included, there is no very substantial evidence to prove that any of the elements in that body are prepared to accept anything less than their own particular wishes.

Villa Strongest Leader.
Unquestionably, Villa is the strongest single personality in the group of leaders, and he is also supported by the strongest military force under a single command. Much depends, however, on the attitude of such generals as Obregon, Gonzalez, and others. Obregon recently had a most serious difference with Villa, while only yesterday the charge is made by Gen. Villa's secretary that Gonzalez hired an Argentine to assassinate him. This charge, by the way, was denied last night by Rafael Zubizaran, a Carranza agent in Washington. Zapata is also very much of a factor; more now than ever before in fact, as he has just been recognized as a leader of a strong faction by the convention itself. He is at present

14,000 British Troops Guarding Suez Canal

London, Oct. 27.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that a Constantinople report to German sources says that 14,000 British troops are holding both sides of the Suez Canal.

More British Casualties Announced.
London, Oct. 27.—The British official press bureau tonight issues an additional list of casualties among officers, giving sixteen killed, thirty-five wounded and three missing. It also reports twenty-three men missing, one killed and 221 wounded.

SELLING POLICY LOSES TRADE IN LATIN-AMERICA

Take-it-or-leave-it Attitude Is Blamed for Paucity in U. S. Commerce There.

FAULT IN THIS COUNTRY

Russell H. Millward, Commercial Explorer, Sees Opportunity Now.

MUST ACCEPT THE CONDITIONS

Meet Buyers on Common Ground of Language and Understanding, He Advises.

A take-it-or-leave-it selling attitude, failure to meet buyers on a common ground of language and understanding, largely responsible for the paucity of Latin-American trade with United States, according to Russell Hastings Millward, an American commercial explorer of note, who is in Washington for the first time since his return from an exploration trip to South and Central America.

While lack of a merchant marine, and failure to extend to Latin-American buyers the long term credits which Germany and Great Britain have been able to offer, were fundamental factors, Mr. Millward, after years of observation, believes that our merchants have failed lamentably to make the most of their opportunities to collar a large part of the enormously wealthy Latin-American commerce.

The situation in Europe, which stifles Great Britain's trade advances, and has paralyzed Germany's commerce, has at last opened the eyes of merchants in this country to the tremendous possibilities before them, he says, and the result is seen not only in revolutionizing of previous methods of soliciting business with Latin-America, but in the rush of the highest class of men obtainable to represent American interests in the South, to solicit trade with the same intelligent persistence which has marked the successful campaigns of Germany and Great Britain.

Must Turn to This Country.
"Germany had a virtual monopoly in sales of cotton, cotton fabrics, cheap leather goods and chemicals," declared Mr. Millward, discussing the situation as it now stands. "Most of these goods now are out of the European market, and Latin-American countries must turn to the United States to meet their demands."

The New York hotels are jammed with Latin-American buyers, anxious to place orders for future delivery. And here is a remarkable situation—absolutely unique in our relations with Latin-America—there are many French and English buyers seeking American goods to meet Latin-American orders which they cannot fill.

"The chief drawback to expansion of our trade with the South has been our failure to offer long credit terms. This will be remedied gradually. The banks already are taking steps to remedy it by establishing branch banks. Another great advantage the Germans have had over us is in the matter of packing. Along the Magdalena River in Colombia on my last trip, I saw numerous instances of inferior packing of American products."

Meets Country's Demands.
"Then, too, the Germans manufacture their goods to suit the demands and requirements of their buyers. For instance, they will produce cotton and woolen goods in any width or length desired, while American concerns have stuck too closely to the take-it-or-leave-it policy, and consequently have lost much trade."

"Another great oversight has been the failure to send representatives who speak the language of the country they travel in, and who understand the methods of thought, the national psychology of the people. This same error has been extended to catalogues and advertising propaganda. They have sent their literature to these countries printed in English. As a result American catalogues and advertisements only too often are used for fuel on steamboats, traction engines and in municipal plants. This is most decidedly not an exaggerated statement of the case."

"Carelessness in rating prospective buyers has caused a great many concerns to fight shy of Latin-American trade. Their salesmen or representatives have sold large bills of goods for them without ascertaining the correct financial rating. German and English banks have correspondents who keep in constant touch with conditions, and as a result few bad accounts get into their hands. The weakest link in our Latin-American trade chain is our lack of banking facilities. As I said, the big banks are waking up to this, and under the new currency act, are establishing branch banks and correspondents to do the work hitherto done by German and English banks for their clients."

This and the way commercial men of the highest class are flocking to Latin America now shows that we have awakened to the possibilities opened up by

BELGIAN REFUGEES AT OSTEND



The war hit this Belgian family hard. Out of twelve only seven are left. They fled from Antwerp to Ostend, where this picture of them was taken. Then they went to England. The father and three sons were killed in the war, and the grandfather lost his life in defense of his home. This is only one of millions of families on both sides in the war who are suffering.

TRADE BALANCE FAVORS THE U. S.

However, Imports for First Nine Months of Year Increase.

GERMAN SALES DROP

Commerce with that Country Falls to Practically Nothing Since War Began.

A statement made public yesterday by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce covering exports and imports for the nine-month period ended with September of this year, shows that the balance of international trade is approximately \$7,000,000 in favor of the United States. The statement shows further, comparing the two periods, that exports have declined more than \$35,000,000, while imports have increased a little in excess of \$3,000,000. Despite this tremendous decline in sales abroad and increased purchases in foreign markets, the United States exported in the nine months ended with September commodities valued at \$1,477,688,939 and imported products valued at \$1,480,688,939, thus showing a balance of trade in favor of this country of \$7,000,000.

In the nine months ended with September, 1913, imports were valued at \$1,277,335,071. In the same period last year, export shipments were valued at \$1,732,422,158. In September of this year the United States exported products to the value of \$156,337,333, as compared with exports of \$218,240,001 in September, 1913. Import shipments dropped from \$171,084,343 in September, 1913, to \$169,089,611 in September, 1914.

Represents Low-water Mark.
It is the opinion of the authorities that the figures showing sharp declines in exports comparing the nine months period of this year to that of last year, represents the low-water mark in the export trade that will be registered during the war. Export shipments are now increasing in some cases by leaps and bounds, and the administration is confident that from this time forth there will be a steady increase in sales in foreign markets until normal is reached.

The striking feature of the statement is shown in the item dealing with our exports to Germany. In the nine months ended with September, 1913, the United States sold products to Germany valued at more than \$22,000,000, as compared with sales valued at a little in excess of \$35,000,000 in the corresponding period of this year.

In September, 1913, our sales to Germany represented products to the value of \$34,738,624. In September this year

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"Naval Battle" Off Capes Just U. S. Target Practice

Four battleships of the Atlantic Fleet and fourteen destroyers are at Cape practice off the Virginia Capes at the same location from which heavy firing was heard Monday night. The battleships New Hampshire, Michigan, North Dakota, and Delaware, with fourteen destroyers, which recently went to sea from Lynnhaven Bay, are drilling.

Naval officers here are confident there was no battle of European ships off the Capes, but that the sounds of firing and the flare of searchlights reported by wireless by the liner Sautern came from the American squadron.

CONQUEROR OF ANTWERP IS REPORTED A SUICIDE

London, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to the Evening News from Rotterdam says that Gen. von Vesseler, conqueror of Antwerp, is dead. He is reported to have shot himself in his room at Bruges.

PAULDING IS BREAKING UP

Eighty-four Officers and Men Cling to Life Belts as Seas Pound Destroyer.

NO AID CAN REACH HER

Four Ships Stand by Waiting for Storm to Let Up—Stuck Fast Between Bars.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Norfolk, Va., Oct. 27.—Eighty-four officers and men dressed in life belts are clinging desperately to the United States torpedo boat Paulding tonight while the little craft apparently is pounding to pieces in the heavy seas inside Cape Henry about half a mile off Lynnhaven Inlet.

Half a mile away the Battleships Michigan and Delaware, powerless to go to the rescue, are anchored and in constant wireless communication with the Paulding. Closer in, but also unable to send out life boats or lend assistance in any other way, the repair boat Panther and the supply ship Dixie, are standing by waiting for the wind and seas to abate.

Caught in Nor'easter.
At midnight the Paulding had been ashore for twenty-two hours, having been caught by a terrific northeast gale that swept down on the entire Atlantic coast, assembled for target practice off the Virginia Capes. The little vessel fled for safety and the Paulding, together with the Burrows, Cummins, Drayton and some of the others, pelt into Lynnhaven Bay and dropped anchor.

In the heavy seas the anchors would not hold, and the Paulding and Burrows floated ashore. The latter managed to float herself, but with a hole stove in her bow was forced to call on the Dixie for assistance. The Dixie turned the Burrows over to a navy tug, which towed her to the Portsmouth yard. The Just also was driven on a sand bar and got away only after one of her propellers had been broken off. She, too, was conveyed to the navy yard by a tug.

Water Too Shallow.

The Paulding, stuck fast, sent out frantic wireless calls, and the Michigan and Delaware, Dixie and Panther stood by, but found the surf too heavy for lifeboats, while the water was too shallow for any boat to go to the rescue. The Panther managed to get a line to the Paulding, but the little ship's trail hull was found to be so wedged in the sand that the strain of tugging her loose was declared too perilous.

Life-savers from the Cape Henry station also made repeated efforts to reach the Paulding, but were driven back by the surf.

At midnight all efforts to rescue the crew of the Paulding were abandoned, to be resumed at daybreak tomorrow. The latest wireless from the Paulding said the men were making the best of it and would not take to the surf in their life belts until the ship actually started to break up. Last reports to the navy yard said the Paulding was lying on the bottom of the bay between two sand bars, but has taken in little or no water.

BURGHERS RISE IN NEW REVOLT

Entire Districts of Orange Free State and Transvaal in Rebellion.

PROMINENT LEADERS

Col. Maritz, Leader of Other Boer Rebels, Wounded in Battle with Loyal Troops.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
London, Oct. 27.—The official press bureau of the war office announces on behalf of the South African government that at the instigation of certain prominent individuals a number of Burghers in the northern districts of Orange Free State and the western districts of the Transvaal have defied the authority of the government and are making preparations for armed resistance and rebellion.

The government, although aware of the rebellious preparations and itself ready to deal with the situation, has spared no effort to preserve peace without bloodshed.

Now the government learns that in the Northern Orange Free State the Burghers military requirements are being commandeered under the authority of Gen. Christian Dewet, and in the Western Transvaal under the authority of Gen. Christian Frederik Beyers. Armed and rebellious commandos already are in existence, and the town of Heilbron has been seized and the officials of the government there have been made prisoners.

Maritz Is Wounded.

Heilbron is a town in the northern part of the Orange River Colony, capital of the district of the same name. It is about 130 miles northeast of Bloemfontein, with which it is connected by railway.

The government is determined to deal with the matter with a firm hand, and is taking the necessary steps to crush the rebellion. A great majority of the citizens of the Union are reported to be unswervingly loyal.

Both Gen. Dewet and Gen. Beyers, who are accused of instigating an armed rebellion against the British government of South Africa, have held important official positions in that government. Gen. Christian Dewet has been for many years minister for agriculture in the Union of South Africa. He was general and commander-in-chief of the Orange Free State forces during the war with Great Britain and was one of the popular Boer heroes of the war.

After the war, when he made a trip through Europe, he was lionized in Holland and in Germany.

In Berlin, he sold his photograph for \$125 each to the crowds that followed him, and in this way raised the sum of \$47,000 for the benefit of the Boers.

Gen. Christian Frederik Beyers was commander general of the Union of South Africa defense forces until he was killed in the war.

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Say U. S. Bluejackets Cheered German Cruiser

Copenhagen, Oct. 27.—A Berlin dispatch describes the departure of the German cruiser Neuenburg from Honolulu, whither it was pursued by the cruiser Australian and gunboat Varese, thus:

"The Neuenburg left after thirty-six hours stay. The German colony gathered along the harbor singing the 'Wacht am Rhein.' The crew of the United States cruiser South Dakota cheered the German vessel as she left."

"Before her departure the captain of the Neuenburg said to the German consul Herr Rodich: 'The Neuenburg very likely will be our coffin, but we are ready to fight to the last.'"

Allies Drive Wedge Against German Flank Near Dixmude; Teuton Lines Split At Nancy

Battle of Flanders Goes on Without Appreciable Gains by Either Side, While German Re-enforcements Arrive Hourly, Including Large Force of Austrians—Invaders' Line Held So Long Around Nancy Finally Breaks, However, and French Sweep Teutons Across Frontier Onto Their Own Soil—German Losses Tremendous as Thousands Go to Death, Carrying Out Kaiser's Order "We Must Have Calais No Matter What the Cost."

ANGLO-FRENCH FLEET DRIVEN OFF BY BIG GUNS; VERDUN SIEGE MAY BE LIFTED SOON, PARIS HEARS

A summary of changes on the battlefields, as reported by the various capitals yesterday, follows:

PARIS—French, British, and Belgian troops cut through on flank of German attacking force in Belgium south of Dixmude.

Allies east of Nancy break German line, driving invaders across frontier.

Battle about Ypres, Dixmude, and Roulers rages unceasingly. Germans suffer heavy losses, but re-enforcements more than maintain strength.

Austrians arrived on line, 10,000 having appeared at Ghent.

Ostend, Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, and Thiel filled with German wounded.

British warship reported struck by German shell and afire.

Arras scene of terrific struggle.

PRETORIA—Col. Maritz, leader of Boer uprising, shot during attack by loyal troops. German railway activity indicates serious intention of Kaiser's troops to invade Union of South Africa in force.

LONDON—War office officially admits state of rebellion in Orange Free State and Transvaal, revolt being led by Gen. Christian Dewet, of Boer war fame, and Gen. Christian Frederik Beyers. Heilbron, Orange River colony, captured by revolting burghers. Gen. von Vesseler, conqueror of Antwerp, reported a suicide. Steamship Manchester Commerce sunk by mine, first casualty on west coast of England.

BERLIN—German progress claimed in fighting about Ypres and Lille.

Battle raging before walls of Warsaw.

Laconic Announcement Pregnant With Meaning

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, Oct. 27.—In a laconic announcement, of less than twenty words, the French war office tonight made known a gain by the allies which is weighty with significance. After declaring that "there is nothing to announce," the communique makes the exception of "some progress on our part in the region to the south of Dixmude."

Taken in connection with unofficial details of the fighting in the inferno which has come to be known as the battle of Flanders, publication of which was not permissible until the official announcement of the completion of the maneuver was made, this bare declaration gains vast importance.

Allies Drive Wedge.

Since the fighting of Friday, Saturday and Sunday which carried the Germans across the Yser in small detachments numbering between 5,000 and 10,000—all that was left after the machine guns had decimated the ranks of the corps upon which that started the desperate charges—the main effort of the Anglo-Belgian forces, supported by the French, has been to cut through upon the left flank of the main body of the Germans. The blows of this great Teuton trip-hammer were leveled at Dixmude and the region just north of that point.

Today, by a supreme rally, the Belgians, British, and French, under orders from Gen. Joffre to concentrate the force of their attack on this left flank of the enemy, succeeded in driving through and establishing themselves in a position to direct a deadly cross-fire from the flank which is calculated to relieve the pressure against the allied positions to the north.

German Line Breaks.

It would appear that the allies, by thus protruding their wedge shaped advance into the very jaws of the enemy were committing a strategic error, but it has been the history of this battle as of the battles that have preceded it that these great convex curves are remarkably flexible and almost never break or are cut off by flanking. Besides, even if these advanced positions are reduced finally, the execution they are able to do while occupying the advantageous ground thus gained is ample repayment for the loss suffered in the fighting.

In the region beyond Nancy, the German line which for six weeks has been stretched without yielding materially across France, has broken at last. The French official statement issued in the afternoon says the invaders were driven back across the border onto German soil.

The victory for which the French have been striving for weeks was gained between the forests of Bezange and Parroy and the Germans are now reported to be falling back upon Metz.

The German army which has forced its way to St. Mihiel is greatly endan-

GERMANS BEFORE WARSAW'S WALLS

Zeppelins Bombard Forts and Stronghold Is Near Fall.

VERDUN IS CUT OFF

Capture of Forts Prevents Re-enforcements Reaching Garrison—Berlin Claims Gains Around Lille.

By FRIDERIC WERNER.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
Heflin (via Amsterdam), Oct. 27.—Fighting is in progress about the walls of Warsaw, capital of Poland, and Zeppelin airships are bombarding that city. The great French fortress of Verdun has been isolated, and it is impossible for help to reach that stronghold. The German troops that crossed the Yser in Belgium have repulsed fierce counter-attacks by the allies and have made some slight progress.

These are the outstanding features of a summary of the situation in the eastern and western theaters of war given out at the war office today.

"The operations against Warsaw are highly successful," it was stated. "A battle is raging at the walls of the city. Heavy losses have been inflicted on the troops from Siberia and the Caucasus, who were put in the first line of the Russians."

Zeppelins Bombard Forts.
"Zeppelins and aeroplanes are bombarding the Warsaw fortifications with bombs, and are causing great damage."

"The council of Warsaw has left the city, and the inhabitants are fleeing as rapidly as possible."

"In the western area the German successes continue, and Verdun, which has been fiercely defended for many weeks, has been cut off from help by the destruction of forts between that point and Toul. It will be impossible for help to reach Verdun, and the surrender or destruction of that fortress is only a matter of time."

"Fighting is still in progress on the Franco-Belgian front. The forces that crossed the Yser have repulsed numerous counter attacks by the allies. The Belgian army has suffered so severely that it will be of no further help to the allies. Across the Yser and around Lille our troops have advanced slightly, but progress will be made more rapidly now that our heavy artillery has been brought up."

Drive Warships Off.

"The British warships have been compelled to withdraw from the Belgian coast because of effective fire of our heavy guns."

Gen. von Moltke, chief of the German general staff, is suffering from liver and gall complaints, it was officially announced today, but his illness is not causing any anxiety.

Gen. von Falkenhayn, Prussian war minister, former chief of the general staff, and a hero of the China campaign, has temporarily assumed the duties of Gen. von Moltke.

Other official comment upon the progress of the war consisted mainly of various newspaper reports, one of which stated that a British warship had been set on fire by shells from German artillery on the Belgian coast.

The admiralty issued an official denial of reports in London that the British torpedo boat destroyer Badger had sunk a German submarine. It was admitted that a submarine had been rammed, but it was further said that the vessel had returned to port without any loss to her crew.

War Loan Oversubscribed.
The latest returns from the Reichbank show an increase of 2,000,000 marks in specie and a decrease of 4,000,000 in notes. The war loan has been over-subscribed heavily, it is said.

It is announced from an official source that a member of the young Turk committee has negotiated an alliance with Afghanistan.

From a government source it is stated that the report comes from Constantinople that sanguinary encounters are taking place between British troops and rebellious Indians.

Thirty rebellious Egyptians are said to have been court-martialed and put to death near Alexandria.

A dispatch from the military authorities in Antwerp says that about fifty firms are preparing to present claims for indemnity amounting to 230,000,000 marks through Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium. These claims will be presented to the French and British governments, it is declared, because of the destruction of goods to prevent the supplies from falling into the hands of the Germans.

Capt. John Jacob Astor Wounded in Battle

London, Oct. 27.—Capt. John Jacob Astor, of the First Life Guards, younger son of William Waldorf Astor, is reported wounded in active service. He is twenty-eight years old. He was appointed aide de camp to the Viceroy of India last year.